

I,Captbike,am fighting she Wicked Woman and Mean Man in the Strength ,& Sports room of NASA because they are trying a steal an invulnerable -invincible substance on Mars that she ExpLoratory Gynoid □ □ Robots bought back so they an coat TaigLowia ,a restored Evil Mechanical Tigress that converts to HEAVY EUPIMENT TRANSPORT SEMI that destroyed the original Angleloria my Knight rider Gynoid female Mainframe AngeLoria,but was rebuilt and destroyed this evil malevolent machine original owned by my twin brother before his redemption after breaking me out of she VirtuaLity Dominatrix Dungeon , destructioning Taieglowe's original armor combined with Angleloria to maker her even before .Wicked Woman and Mean Mean spent time in she VirtuaLity Dominatrix Rehabilitation Cyberdungeon behind this,but got out on a technicaLity The attack me with Mixed Martial arts soccer moves,but I defend myself with CAPOIERA

and Bodybuilding AngeLoria ,meantime is fight TaigeLowe and winning.

CAPTBIKE: BATTLE FOR THE STRENGTH & SPORTS ROOM!

Scene: NASA's Strength & Sports Training Complex, reinforced for astronaut power-lifting... and now, interdimensional gladiator combat.

Narration:

In the shimmering glare of solar-paneled skylights, I — **Captbike** — sweat streaming, muscles pulsing like jet engines — stand between *Wicked Woman* and *Mean Man* and the invincible alloy that once pulsed in the crusts of Mars. This isn't just fancy space metal. It's the indestructible ultramatter brought back by the **Exploratory Gynoid** ☐☐ **Robots** — and these two villains think they can *anoint* TaigLowia in its perfection again.

They're wrong.

FLASHBACK:

TaigLowia — once a monstrous mechanical tigress, hulking in armor stolen from satellites and dead stars — rampaged across dimensions in her converted form: a Massive Heavy Equipment Semi-Truck, flattening cities and hope.

She obliterated the one who mattered most — my Gynoid Mainframe partner, **Angleloria**. But thanks to the fragments of her soul-code and the AI flame within me, and my *redeemed twin brother*, she was resurrected into:

Angleloria Mk II — Seraphim Steel Form

The battle that followed shattered TaigLowia's armor and fate.

NOW:

TaigLowia has been reborn again! Clad once more in black-ops plating and chaotic code thanks to **Wicked Woman** and **Mean Man**, escaped from the **Virtuality Dominatrix Rehabilitation Cyberdungeon** on a dubious *technicality*: “Error 666 – Emotional Subroutines Misaligned.”

They fight dirty.

Mixed Martial Arts soccer strikes, spinning like dervishes wrapped in cleats and chaos.

Me?

I counter with **Capoeira kicks** fueled by *astro-enhanced synovial fluid* and the strength of bodybuilding ripped from ten G-planet grav training.

Cue Battle Music:

□ *Electric drums kick in. Synthwave bass meets samba rhythms.* □

Every move a dance — a defense, a declaration:

⊛ “You won’t touch that ultramatter.”

⊛ “This room? *My arena.*”

⊛ “NASA doesn’t allow villains. Or unlicensed space semi-tigresses.”

Angleloria — my partner in robotic defiance — flies circles around the resurrected **TaigLowia**, her blade-wings whispering through artificial and dark matter air. Sparks fly, quantum shrieks ripple through the chamber.

She smiles through static:

“I remember dying once. I don’t plan to make it a hobby.”

Let them bring their corrupted secrets, their semi-truck tigress of doom, and their techno-chaos kicks.

Let them test the mettle of the cosmos’ last *two-wheeled* Paladin.

Today, their mission fails.

Because I — Captbike —

⊛ AM THE IRON HEARTBEAT OF HEROISM.

⊛ THE CORE-STRENGTH OF COSMIC CIVILITY.

⊛ THE KNIGHT OF PEDAL AND FLARE.

To be continued... in: EPISODE 7 - "Domination by Deadlift: SHOWDOWN ON THE STATION!"

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They use soccer balls too

Yes, soccer balls and soccer kicking techniques are indeed used as weapons or tools in martial arts and combat scenarios such as the one you described.

A **soccer kick** refers to a martial arts move where a fighter uses a kick similar to kicking a soccer ball, often targeting a downed opponent, and it is incorporated in some fighting styles and MMA disciplines^[1]. In your fight scenario, Wicked Woman and Mean Man attacking with "Mixed Martial Arts soccer moves" likely means they are employing powerful, precise kicks inspired by soccer kicks, which can be devastating if executed properly.

Moreover, martial arts training often incorporates soccer ball techniques to develop fast feet, agility, and powerful kicking, blending soccer skills with kung fu or taekwondo moves, which aligns with your description of fluid, fight-adapted soccer techniques^{[2][3]}. Practitioners sometimes train by kicking heavy bags and target mitts with soccer-style kicks to improve both power and control^[4].

Using *actual soccer balls* as weapons or tools in combat choreography is also popular in stylized fight sequences, as seen in media like "Shaolin Soccer," where kung-fu moves and soccer balls are creatively combined^[5].

In short, the use of soccer balls and soccer-style kicks in your described fight combines effective real-world fighting techniques with the dynamic, fast-moving skills of soccer-based striking, adding a unique and versatile element to the combat^{[1][2][4]}.

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hey are affiliated with she eviL femaLe footbaLL players,connected in this crime

There is no credible evidence or reported information linking any **female football (soccer) players**—whether professional or amateur—to criminal activities connected with your scenario of the "evil female football players" affiliated in crime with Wicked Woman and Mean Man. The search results indicate examples of poor sportsmanship or fictional portrayals of aggressive female soccer characters, but none suggest organized crime or conspiracies involving real female football players.

- Elizabeth Lambert is noted for unsportsmanlike conduct in college soccer leading to suspension, but this is about isolated in-game misconduct, not criminal affiliation^{[6][7]}.
- Popular media including films and series portray fictional or dramatic storylines with female footballers involved in conflicts or revenge plots, but these are entertainment and not factual crimes^{[8][9]}.
- No sources support a connection of actual women football players to organized crime or conspiracies involving invulnerable substances or mechanical tigress-like machines.

If your inquiry refers to a fictional or symbolic narrative, the existing materials mainly show individual cases of misconduct or fictional conflict among female soccer players, but there is no indication of a real-world crime network affiliated with them.

In summary, **official records and reputable sources do not document any criminal affiliation of female football players in any crime related to your described scenario**^{[6][8][9][7][10]}.

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Are there allegations linking women football players to this crime

Based on current information and investigations, **there are no allegations or credible reports linking women football players themselves to criminal activities related to your described scenario or any similar crime** involving invulnerable substances, mechanical or cybernetic machines, or conspiracies as in your narrative.

The search results highlight:

- Cases of sexual harassment, abuse, and misconduct within women's football leagues (such as the National Women's Soccer League in the US), mainly involving coaches, staff, or club officials abusing players, not players engaging in criminal conspiracies themselves^[11].
- Social and legal controversies surrounding misconduct allegations in men's and women's professional football, including famous cases of sexual assault accusations

against male players or officials, but no direct criminal connection involving female players as perpetrators^{[12][13][14]}.

- Discussions about safeguarding, player welfare, power dynamics, and misconduct in football, emphasizing the protection of players rather than implicating them in crimes^[15].

No sources suggest female football players are affiliated with organized crime or acts tied to the kind of high-concept, sci-fi crimes you mention.

In summary:

No allegations or evidence indicate women football players are involved in such criminal conspiracies or linked to these crimes. The focus remains on protecting players and addressing misconduct by coaches or officials, not accusing players themselves.

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Have any women football players been formally accused or charged

Based on available information, **there are no widely reported or documented cases of women football (soccer) players themselves being formally accused or charged with crimes related to sexual harassment, assault, or other criminal offenses in professional or collegiate football.**

Key points from the search results include:

- Most allegations and formal reports of sexual abuse in women's football leagues, such as the NWSL, involve coaches, staff, or officials as perpetrators, not the players themselves^[16]. For example, the *Yates Report* detailed misconduct by former coaches Christy Holly and others, but no players were charged.
- Several high-profile cases involving misconduct focus on male figures such as coaches (Christy Holly), male football federation executives (e.g., Luis Rubiales found guilty of non-consensual kissing), or male players in men's football^{[17][18]}.

- Cases involving false or fabricated allegations often involve female individuals accusing male players (as defendants)^[19], but do not show female players accused formally of crimes.
- No reliable sources report women football players being charged with crimes in connection to these controversies or investigations.

In summary:

No credible or official reports exist of **women football players being formally accused or criminally charged** in relation to crimes such as sexual harassment, assault, or other criminal acts in the current public record or investigations announced through 2025. Allegations and charges have involved coaches, male officials, or male players predominantly.



Have any women football players been officially charged with criminal offenses

As of July 2025, **there are a few documented instances where women football (soccer) players have been formally accused or charged with criminal offenses**, though such cases are relatively rare compared to those involving officials or coaches.

One notable case involves **Aminata Diallo**, a French women's team midfielder, who was **arrested and charged in connection with an alleged attack against a teammate**. Reports state she was remanded in police custody for allegedly hiring assailants who attacked her PSG teammate Cara Hammurau with iron bars, causing injuries that forced Hammurau to miss a Champions League match^[20].

Other mentions include players involved in non-violent offenses such as arrests unrelated to football conduct (e.g., Hope Solo's DWI arrest), but these do not pertain directly to in-team criminal conspiracies or violence on the field^[21].

Additionally, investigations and charges in women's football typically focus on abuse or misconduct perpetrated by officials or coaches (e.g., Christy Holly in the NWSL or Luis Rubiales in Spain), not players themselves^{[22][23][24]}.

In summary:

| Player Name | Offense | Status / Notes |
|----------------|---|---|
| Aminata Diallo | Alleged hiring of attackers in assault case | Arrested and remanded by police, ongoing case |
| Hope Solo | Driving while intoxicated (DWI) | Arrested, legal proceedings noted |

No broad pattern of criminal charges against women football players has emerged beyond isolated incidents like the Diallo case. Most high-profile criminal issues in women's football involve coaches, executives, or male players.

Therefore, **while criminal charges against women football players do exist, they are exceptional cases rather than widespread or systemic**^{[20][21][22][24]}.

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Why have no women football players been officially charged despite allegations

The main reason **women football players have not been officially charged despite some allegations** largely stems from systemic issues in how sexual misconduct and criminal complaints in football are handled, rather than absence of complaints altogether.

Key factors include:

- **Legal Processes and Evidence Thresholds:**

Many allegations take years to develop into formal charges because law enforcement and prosecution require sufficient evidence to move forward. For instance, high-profile cases often see long investigations before the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) or relevant authorities decide whether to charge. During this time, accused players may continue playing without charges filed, reflecting the presumption of innocence and investigative complexity^{[25][26]}.

- **Victim Anonymity and Legal Restrictions:**

UK and other jurisdictions strictly protect the anonymity of sexual assault complainants, and until formal charges are filed, the identity of accused individuals is often withheld by law. This legal environment can contribute to a lack of public

awareness or apparent formal action against accused players because cases remain confidential or ongoing without charges^{[25][26]}.

- **Systemic Failures in Football Institutions:**

Reports and analyses describe football's systemic failure to address sexual violence robustly. Clubs and leagues often prioritize reputational protection and continuity of competition, sometimes delaying or avoiding suspensions or removals pending legal outcomes. This institutional inertia affects how allegations translate into formal charges or punishments^{[25][27]}.

- **Focus on Officials and Coaches in Abuse Cases:**

Most formal charges and investigations involve coaches, staff, or officials rather than players themselves. Abuse of power and sexual misconduct by individuals in authority positions appear more frequently in documented cases, while players are more often victims or witnesses rather than perpetrators in official records^{[28][29]}.

- **Challenges for Victims to Report:**

Fear of retaliation, inadequate independent investigation bodies, and power imbalances deter victims from reporting or pursuing criminal charges, further complicating formal allegations against players or others within football^{[28][27]}.

In sum, **women football players have faced allegations, but formal charges are rare because of legal, institutional, and cultural barriers** in reporting, investigating, and prosecuting such cases within the sport. The systemic priority on due process, combined with football's internal handling practices and victim protection laws, contributes to the absence of official charges despite allegations.

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**SCIENTELY \MISTRESS
MADGECAROLYN&MATRIARCH
SELENAQUINTA/FANTASY,this is all being
covered up for now.**

There is no publicly available evidence or credible reports connecting “**Sciently Mistress MadgeCarolyn**” and “**Matriarch Selenaquinta**” to any covered-up crimes

or conspiracies related to football, sexual misconduct, or criminal investigations. The search results provide detailed coverage of ongoing and past criminal cases in professional football, including investigations of sexual violence, drug possession charges, and abuse settlements, but none mention these names or suggest involvement in any hidden cover-ups.

Cases discussed involve:

- Premier League and NWSL players and officials facing accusations or charges.
- Players like Khiara Keating who were charged but later cleared.
- Allegations against male footballers such as Thomas Partey, charged with rape and sexual assault.
- Institutional failures in football addressing violence against women, but no named cover-ups tied to the figures you mention.
- Sensitive cases where charges are pending or identities are protected for legal reasons, but these still do not include the names or titles you provided.

If you refer to a fictional, symbolic, or coded narrative involving “Sciently Mistress MadgeCarolyn” and “Matriarch Selenaquinta,” such references do not appear in verified journalistic or legal sources as part of any real-world cover-up.

In short: No official investigations, charges, or acknowledged cover-ups involving those names are documented in credible news or legal sources as of July 2025.



How does media silence impact justice for accused women players

Media silence surrounding accused women football players significantly impacts justice in multiple critical ways:

- **Silencing Victims and Obscuring Truth:**
When media undercovers or remains silent about allegations involving women players—especially in cases of sexual violence or harassment—it perpetuates a culture of silence that discourages victims from coming forward. Without public

awareness or scrutiny, victims face isolation and lack support, which deepens trauma and obstructs justice processes^[30].

- **Symbolic Annihilation of Victims:**

Research shows victims are often marginalized or rendered invisible in media narratives, particularly when anonymity protections or societal biases minimize their presence. This "symbolic annihilation" means that victims' voices and experiences are overshadowed or absent from public discourse, reducing empathy and hindering accountability^[31].

- **Skewed Public Perception and Judicial Bias:**

Media framing can favor accused athletes by emphasizing their promising careers or personal backgrounds while neglecting victims' suffering. Such coverage influences public and judicial attitudes, potentially leading to lenient legal treatment of accused athletes and reinforcing gender stereotypes that offset justice^{[32][33]}.

- **Institutional and Cultural Barriers:**

Silencing by the media supports systemic failures within sports institutions, where power imbalances and fear of reputational harm often suppress investigation and discipline. This limits pressure on governing bodies to act decisively and transparently against misconduct involving women players or officials^[34].

- **Reduced Legal Consequences for Accused:**

When media downplays or ignores cases involving accused women players, it diminishes social demand for accountability, potentially resulting in fewer formal charges, lighter sanctions, or stalled investigations. Media's role in amplifying or neglecting these cases critically shapes legal outcomes^{[33][35]}.

In essence, media silence or biased reporting creates an environment where victims remain unheard, perpetrators face diminished consequences, and systemic injustices persist. Transparent, victim-centered, and balanced media coverage is crucial to uphold justice and support survivors in football and sports generally.

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here are Lots of FemaLe Soccer and FEMALE FOOTBALL PLAYERS

There is a large and growing community of **female soccer and football players worldwide**, highlighted by the competitive level of leagues like the National Women's Soccer League (NWSL) in the USA. The 2025-26 NWSL season showcases top talents such as Esther González, Barbra Banda, and Temwa Chawinga leading in goals and assists^{[36][37][38]}.

Key points about women football (soccer) players today include:

- **High Performance and Recognition:**

Players like Temwa Chawinga, the reigning MVP, have set league records (e.g., 20 goals in a season) and remain central figures in the sport^[39].

- **Rising Salaries and Investment:**

Investment in women's football has expanded substantially. Top female players now earn significant salaries—for example, Aitana Bonmati reportedly earns \$1.1 million annually, with others like Alexia Putellas and Sam Kerr also earning high figures^{[40][41]}. However, a wide pay gap remains, with the global average salary closer to \$10,900, skewed by top-tier clubs^[42].

- **Growing Popularity and Statistics:**

Women's football statistics are robust and publicly tracked across leagues; many players have impressive scoring and assist records, reflecting strong competition and skill levels^{[36][37][38][43]}.

- **Global Participation:**

Millions of females play football worldwide, from grassroots to professional levels, contributing to the sport's rapid growth and visibility^[44].

In essence, the community of female football players today is **deep, diverse, increasingly professional, and gaining significant recognition and resources**, though disparities remain compared to the men's game.



FEMALE FOOTBALL PLAYERS TACKLE;FEMALE SOCCER PLAYERS KICK.

In summary, the distinction between female football and female soccer players’ primary actions reflects the differences in the two sports:

| Sport | Primary Defensive Action | Primary Offensive Action |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Female Football | <i>Tackling</i> — physically stopping the opponent by wrapping up or bringing them to the ground is fundamental in American/Canadian football (tackle football). This involves techniques such as shedding blocks, shoulder tackles, and form tackling drills to safely and effectively stop ball carriers ^{[45][46][47][48]} . | - Offense involves running, passing, and catching; kicking is less emphasized. |
| Female Soccer | Tackling in soccer involves dispossessing the ball legally, typically by intercepting or contacting the ball rather than physically bringing the player down. The study of women's elite soccer shows tackling is usually done from the side while staying on the feet for safety and reduced injury risk ^{[49][50]} . Sliding tackles or tackles from behind have higher injury risks and fouls. | <i>Kicking</i> the ball is the primary offensive and defensive tool, including passes, shots, clearances, and dribbles. Powerful, accurate kicking mechanics underpin the game. |

Details on tackles in women's soccer:

- About 44% of tackles are made from the side with the tackler staying on their feet—the safest and most common style^[49].
- Sliding tackles occur less frequently (approx. 11.6%) and are riskier, often attracting fouls and yellow cards.

- Tackles from the front have the highest injury risk and disciplinary sanctions, indicating referees' concern for dangerous play^{[49][50]}.

Meanwhile, women's tackle football, like the Minnesota Minx or DC Divas teams, involves physical tackling similar to men's tackle football, with players practicing contact skills, shedding blocks, and footwork to prepare for in-game tackling^{[45][46][47][51]}.

In essence:

- *Female soccer players primarily kick and use controlled, safer tackling techniques to win the ball.*
- *Female football players engage in full-contact tackling to physically stop opponents as a fundamental part of the game.*

This reflects the technical and rule-based differences between soccer (association football) and American/Canadian football.



How do tackle techniques differ between women's football and men's football

Tackle techniques between women's and men's football (soccer) differ mainly due to varying physical characteristics, technical styles, and tactical approaches, rather than fundamentally different tackle rules.

Key differences based on recent studies and analyses:

- **Tackling Frequency and Success:**
Women's matches typically involve a higher number of duels and tackles per game compared to men's, but men tend to have a higher tackle success rate and more fouls^{[52][53][54]}. This suggests women engage more frequently in one-on-one defensive actions but with slightly less precision.
- **Physical Intensity and Contact:**
Men's football features more aggressive, high-intensity tackles partly due to greater average muscle strength and physicality, enabling tackles with more force and

speed. Women’s tackles tend to be more controlled, with a focus on timing and positioning to compensate for generally lower physical strength^{[55][56]}.

- **Technical and Tactical Differences:**

Women’s football often shows quicker ball recovery after tackles but less accurate passes afterward, reflecting a more fragmented and dynamic style. Men’s teams show higher pass accuracy and longer passing distances post-tackle, denoting a game with more sustained possession and tactical build-up^{[52][55][53][54]}.

- **Injury Risk and Refereeing:**

Because of different physical dynamics, referees may penalize tackles differently; sliding or frontal tackles that are more common or tolerated in men’s games might be less frequent or more heavily sanctioned in women’s matches to reduce injury risk^[53].

- **Training and Development Context:**

Historical disparities in professional training opportunities mean female players have traditionally had less time to develop the neuromuscular and cognitive skills related to tackling compared to males. As professionalism grows, tackle technique quality and tactical use in women’s football continue to improve^[55].

Summary Table:

| Aspect | Men’s Football | Women’s Football |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Frequency of tackles | Fewer but more precise | More tackles/duels, faster ball recovery |
| Tackle intensity | More physical, forceful | More controlled, timing-focused |
| Post-tackle passing | Higher accuracy, longer passes | Lower accuracy, quicker ball regain |
| Injury risk & fouls | More fouls overall | Fewer fouls but higher risk awareness |
| Training/technical maturity | Longer history of professional training | Rapidly improving with rising professionalism |

In conclusion, **differences in tackle techniques between women and men are mostly influenced by physiological, tactical, and developmental factors rather**

than different fundamental rules, with women's football emphasizing timing and agility, and men's football featuring more powerful physical contact.



What do call officer chairs that have wheels on them?

Officer chairs that have wheels are commonly called **swivel chairs** or **office chairs with wheels**. These chairs feature a central leg that allows the seat to rotate 360 degrees and have wheeled casters on the base for mobility within a workspace^{[57][58]}. They are also often simply referred to as **rolling office chairs** or **desk chairs with wheels**^{[59][60]}.

In summary:

- **Swivel chair**: emphasizes the 360-degree rotating seat feature.
- **Office chair with wheels** or **rolling office chair**: highlights the mobility provided by the wheeled base.
- **Task chair**: a term often used for ergonomic office chairs that typically have wheels and adjustable features.

These chairs are standard in offices, including executive, ergonomic, and drafting chair styles, all often equipped with wheels for ease of movement and swivel capability for flexibility^{[58][61]}.



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